
Older People's Census 2011 Report (Interim)

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KEY FINDINGS

- The 2011 Census counted 100,229 residents aged 65 and over in Cambridgeshire County and 24,878 in Peterborough Unitary Authority. In Cambridgeshire this represented 16.1% of the population and in Peterborough 13.5%.
- On census night, 3.0% of over 65 year olds in Cambridgeshire, and 2.7% in Peterborough were residents of communal establishments, with more than 95% of these residents of medical or care establishments. Proportions rose steeply with age: over 10% of over 85 year olds resident in communal establishments in both local authorities.
- 'Good' or 'very good' health was reported by 56% of the over 65 population in Cambridgeshire, and 48.6% in Peterborough. In household residents these proportions declined clearly with age. The proportion of household residents over 85, or 'the oldest old', reporting 'good' or 'very good' health was 16.3% and 9% in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, respectively. Communal establishment residents had a lower proportion of residents with good health in, all age groups.
- Limiting long-term illness affected 49% of the over 65 population in Cambridgeshire, and 51.7% in Peterborough. These proportions increased with age to as high as 98.1% of over 85 year olds in Communal establishments.
- Unpaid care was being provided by 14% of people over 65 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, compared to around 10% of people of all ages. Proportionally, more females are carers, but a higher proportion of all males are carers than all females. Over a third of carers over 65 provide more than 50 hours of care per week.
- Tenure of those aged over 65 was predominantly of ownership or part ownership, in both Cambridgeshire (76%) and Peterborough (71.4%). Cambridge City had a notably higher proportion of over 65s renting from social landlords (27.6%), than the other Cambridgeshire districts (up to 18.3%) and Peterborough (22.4%). Social and private renting proportionally increased with age in both authorities.
- Economic activity in the over 65 age group was higher in Cambridgeshire (12.7%) than in Peterborough (8.9%) and England overall (10.4%). In general, older males were more likely to be economically active than older females.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

This interim report presents information about people aged 65 and over, in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The data used throughout the report are from the 2011 Census, which took place on 27 March 2011. Not all the data pertinent to older people in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had been released at the time of writing and thus an 'interim' report has been prepared. A full report will be completed when all data is available which is anticipated to be in early 2014.

A national Census is carried out in Great Britain every ten years and is an important source of information for central and local government, NHS trusts and other public bodies. It is also useful for community groups and organisations, individual citizens and businesses wanting to know more about the people who live or work in a particular area.

This report begins by providing background information about the 2011 Census. Users are strongly advised to read this section before using data from the Census. Section 2 presents information on the age, sex and ethnic composition of the population aged 65 and over before going on to discuss aspects of their health and living environment.

1.1 CENSUS 2011 COVERAGE ASSESSMENT AND ADJUSTMENT STRATEGY

The information presented in this report refers to people who were usually resident in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough at the time of the Census. People who were visiting the area temporarily on Census night were counted at their usual home address; conversely, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents who were temporarily away from home on Census night were counted as being resident locally. Students were counted as resident at their term-time address.

While censuses aim to count every person resident in the country on Census night, inevitably they do not succeed. While most population groups tend to be covered fairly comprehensively, it is known that particular groups have much lower response rates. For example, it is suspected that, nationally, non-White ethnic groups were among the groups most likely to have been missed. Young men are also likely to have low response rates, as are new-born babies. The 2011 Census adjusted for people who had been missed through a process called the 2011 Coverage Assessment and Adjustment Strategy is based on the One Number Census Procedure used in 2001, with some improvements. In Cambridgeshire the completion rate for the Census 2011 was 94% overall, with a slightly lower rate in Cambridge City (92%) and Peterborough (93%), but slightly higher in all other districts (all 95%). The number, and characteristics of, missing people and item responses were estimated through the use of a post-Census survey called the Census Coverage Survey and by checking against administrative records such as lists of pension claimants or NHS registered patients. Together these estimated how the Census counts should be adjusted so that they would reflect the whole population, rather than just those who were counted by the initial Census¹.

The figures in Table 1.1 overleaf show the amount the initial Census results for the population aged 65 and over were adjusted (imputed) in order that the published results reflected the whole population. The percentages are an estimate of the proportion of each group likely not to have responded. In general, the proportions of all usual residents of all ages imputed were fairly low, with 5% imputation across four of Cambridgeshire districts, 8% in Cambridge City and 7% in Peterborough. Imputation was therefore generally higher in Cambridge and Peterborough. In general it is reasonable to assume that the higher the level of imputation across a population, the higher the level of uncertainty attached to results for that population group. It is impossible to know to what extent the estimated rates of under-enumeration were accurate, and also how accurate the characteristics of the imputed population were likely to have been.

Table 1.1 Overall Imputation rates, by gender and age. Source: Office for National Statistics – 2011 Census: Census response, return and coverage rates.

Sex	Age group	East			South		
		Cambridge	Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
Males	All residents	10.0%	5.6%	6.1%	6.0%	5.6%	7.7%
	65-69	2.6%	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	2.7%
	70-74	2.9%	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.5%
	75-79	5.5%	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	3.2%
	80-84	4.2%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	3.0%
	85 and over	4.5%	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.6%	3.7%
Females	All residents	6.5%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	5.6%
	65-69	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%
	70-74	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%
	75-79	7.8%	2.1%	2.9%	2.4%	2.1%	5.9%
	80-84	4.7%	5.1%	5.6%	4.9%	5.3%	5.9%
	85 and over	4.8%	5.8%	6.1%	6.1%	5.8%	6.1%

² 2011 Census: Methods and Quality Report: Item Non-response, Item Deterministic Editing and Item Imputation. <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/quality/quality-measures/response-and-imputation-rates/item-non-response--item-deterministic-editing-and-item-imputation.pdf>

1.2 CONFIDENTIALITY

The ONS evaluated several methods of statistical disclosure control, to protect confidentiality in the 2011 Census. The method finally agreed is termed 'targeted record swapping', in conjunctions with several other measures, to avoid disclosing personal information about individuals.

- Individual records on the output database were slightly modified by record swapping in which a sample of records was 'swapped' with similar records in other geographical areas. The proportion of records swapped is confidential, but swapping targets individuals or households with rare characteristics. In this way less records need to be swapped and the most vulnerable records are protected.
- For the release of Detailed Characteristic an area had to contain at least 1,000 residents and 400 resident households.
- For the release of Local Characteristics (Output Area and larger), an area had to contain at least 100 residents and 40 resident households.
- Where civil parishes or wards fell below the Local Characteristics threshold, a reduced data set was released. Where areas were particularly small, they were amalgamated with contiguous areas into groups with sufficient population for the release of Detailed Characteristics and Theme tables.

Minimum average cell sizes were employed to prevent attribute disclosure in cells where there were more cells than records. An average cell size of 'one' was imposed, and tables not meeting this criterion were structurally aggregated or produced for higher geographies. This enabled the ONS to maintain consistency between tables i.e the sum of tables with shared variables will be the same. Theme tables for example will not be produced at output area level (OA).

The obvious concern with the method used in 2011 is that small cell counts (zeros, ones, twos) give the impression of attribute disclosure. However, the targeted record swapping is accepted as introducing an acceptable level of doubt about the 'real' value of a cell.

More information on Statistical Disclosure Control for 2011 Census can be found here: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/quality-and-methods/methods/statistical-disclosure-control-methods/index.html>

SECTION 2: PROFILE OF THE POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER

2.1 AGE AND SEX

The 2011 Census counted 100,229 residents aged 65 and over in Cambridgeshire County and 24,878 in Peterborough Unitary Authority. In Cambridgeshire this represented 16.1% of the population and in Peterborough 13.5%. Both of these figures are lower than the East of England (17.5%) and also England as a whole (16.3%). Table 2.1 below shows the breakdown of the 65 and over population by age group and by district and the figures as proportions of the total population. Fenland, East Cambridgeshire, and South Cambridgeshire had larger proportions of their populations in the 65 and over age groups compared with the county and England.

Table 2.1: Population aged 65 and over, in five year age groups for Cambridgeshire and districts, Peterborough, East of England and England. (Source: PP04)

Local Authority	Age group								
	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 +	65 +
Cambridge	3,832	3,045	2,722	2,306	1,682	772	214	28	14,601
% of district total	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	11.8
East Cambridgeshire	4,239	3,301	2,735	2,132	1,244	493	143	20	14,307
% of district total	5.1	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	17.1
Fenland	5,523	4,572	3,779	2,919	1,690	665	156	15	19,319
% of district total	5.8	4.8	4.0	3.1	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	20.3
Huntingdonshire	8,875	6,614	4,890	3,567	2,186	949	199	20	27,300
% of district total	5.2	3.9	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	16.1
South Cambridgeshire	7,515	5,624	4,576	3,590	2,244	921	208	24	24,702
% of district total	5.1	3.8	3.1	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	16.6
Cambridgeshire	29,984	23,156	18,702	14,514	9,046	3,800	920	107	100,229
% of district total	4.8	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	16.1
Peterborough	6,909	5,792	5,026	3,803	2,258	865	204	21	24,878
% of district total	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	13.5
East of England	294,329	237,064	198,778	151,359	93,653	38,242	9,597	1,160	1,024,182
% of district total	5.0	4.1	3.4	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	17.5
England	2,508,154	2,044,129	1,669,345	1,258,773	776,311	313,722	79,519	10,576	8,660,529
% of district total	4.7	3.9	3.1	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	16.3

Of the population aged 65 and over in Cambridgeshire, 45.4% were male and 54.6% female. In Peterborough, 44.7% of the population were male and 55.3% were female. Table 2.2 shows this varied between districts, with Cambridge and Fenland showing the highest ratio of females to males.

Table 2.2: Population aged 65 and over by gender in local authorities, East of England and England. (Source: PP05)

Local Authority	Population aged 65 and over				
	Male population	% Male	Female population	% Female	Total 65+ population
Cambridge	6,276	43.0%	8,325	57.0%	14,601
East Cambridgeshire	6,486	45.3%	7,821	54.7%	14,307
Fenland	8,789	45.5%	10,530	54.5%	19,319
Huntingdonshire	12,583	46.1%	14,717	53.9%	27,300
South Cambridgeshire	11,376	46.1%	13,326	53.9%	24,702
Cambridgeshire	45,510	45.4%	54,719	54.6%	100,229
Peterborough	11,028	44.3%	13,850	55.7%	24,878
East of England	459,619	44.9%	564,563	55.1%	1,024,182
England	3,844,839	44.4%	4,815,690	55.6%	8,660,529

Figures 2.1a to 2.1g overleaf show population pyramids of the population aged 65 and over in the Cambridgeshire and districts, and Peterborough Unitary Authority.

Figures 2.1a-g: Population pyramid of five year age groups over 65 years, as percentage of total population, by district and gender. (Source: PP05 and PP06)

Figure 2.1a Cambridge City

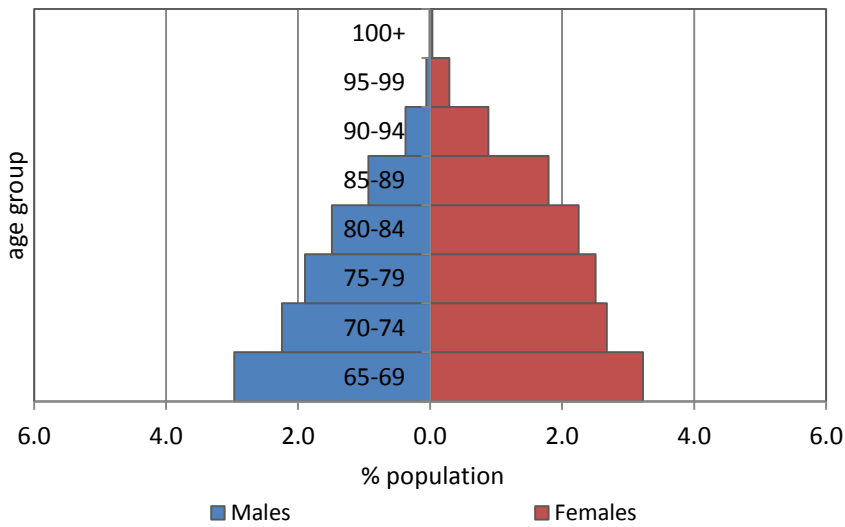


Figure 2.1b East Cambridgeshire

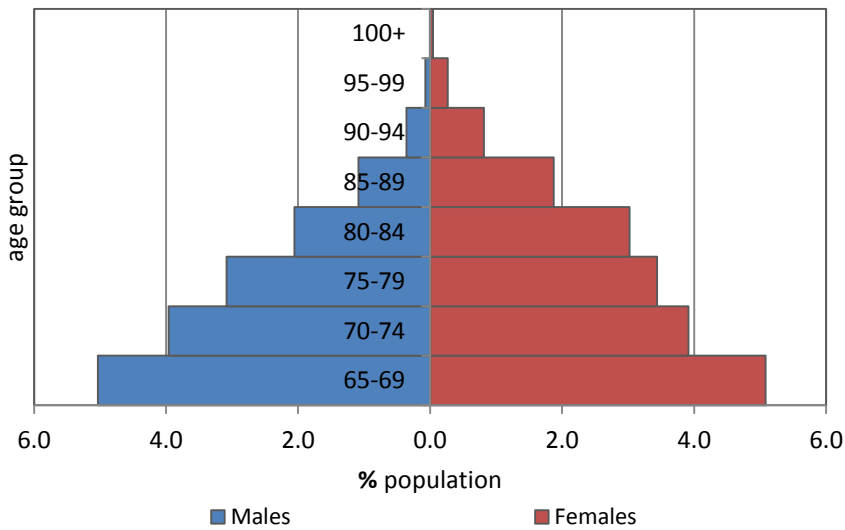


Figure 2.1c Fenland

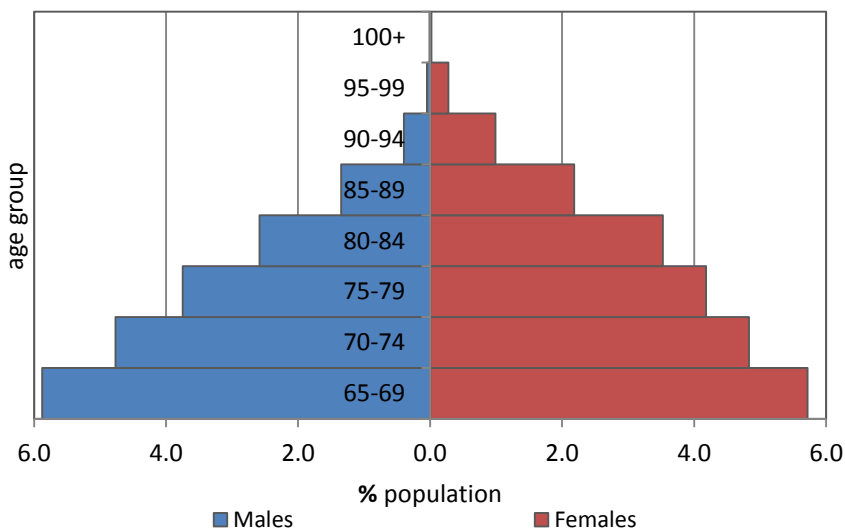


Figure 2.1d Huntingdonshire

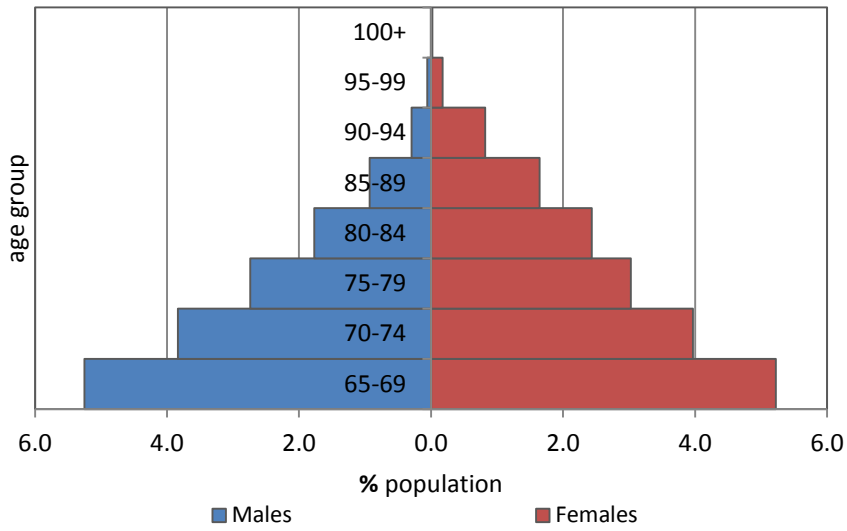


Figure 2.1e South Cambridgeshire

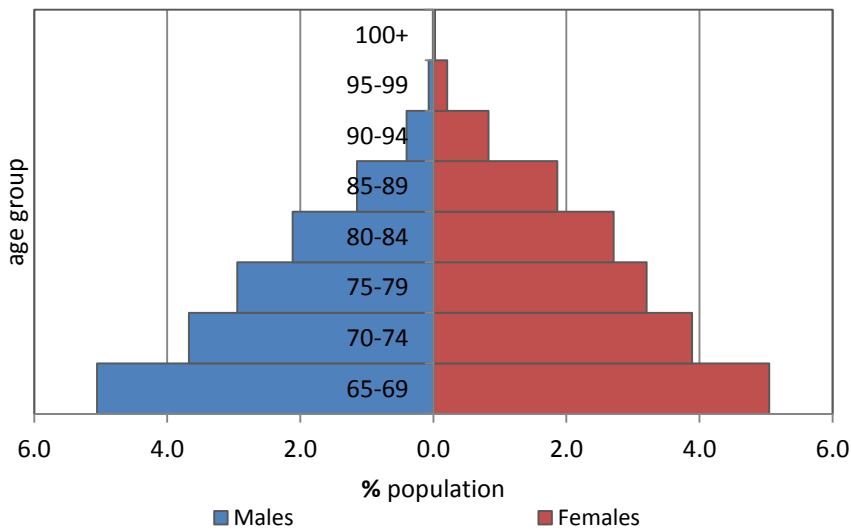


Figure 2.1f Cambridgeshire

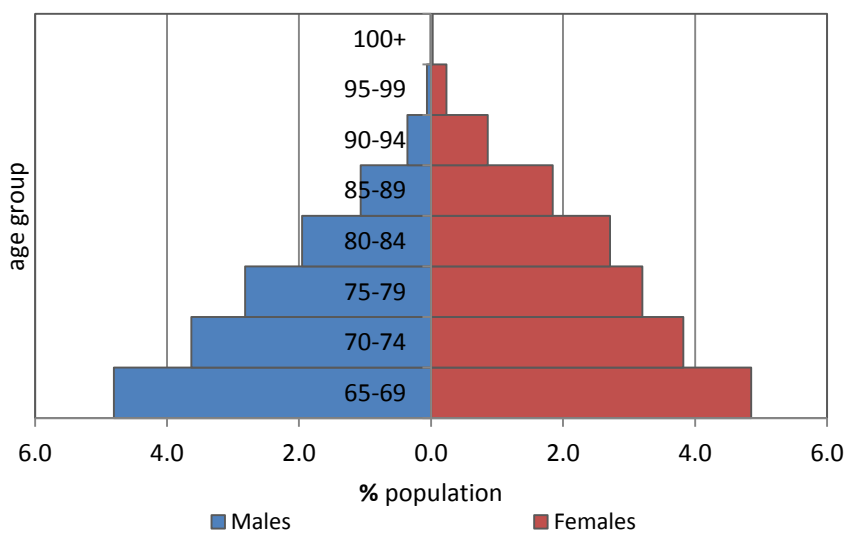
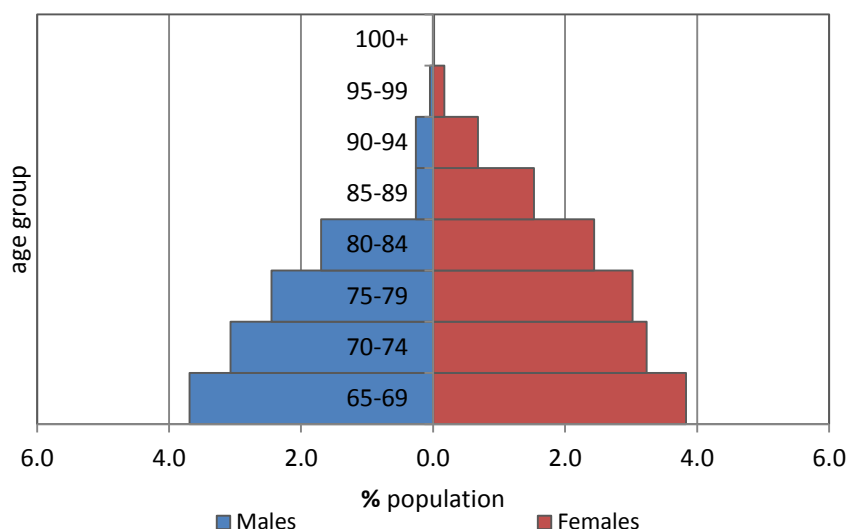


Figure 2.1g Peterborough



In general, the proportion of each sex's population in each age group decreased with increasing age. This pattern demonstrates the differences in life expectancy between males and females. The proportion of the male population in each age group decreased faster than the proportion of females in each. This gives rise to the asymmetrical age structure particularly apparent over the age of 85. Although this pattern was evident in all local authorities, it was most prominent in Cambridge City and Peterborough.

2.2 ETHNICITY

In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, of people aged 65 and over, 98.5% and 94.2% respectively described themselves as White (British/Irish/Gypsy/Irish traveller/other white) in the 2011 Census. Cambridgeshire had very low proportions of older people in non-White ethnic groups (1.5%), of which the largest proportion was Asian/Asian British (0.9%), and specifically Asian/Asian British: Indian (0.3%). Peterborough had a higher proportion of non-White older residents (5.8%); the largest populations were Asian/Asian British:Pakistani (1.8%) and Asian/Asian British:Indian (1.6%).

In England, 4.7% of the population aged 65 and over described their ethnicity as non-White. Peterborough therefore had a greater proportion (5.8%) and Cambridgeshire (1.5%) had a lower proportion than England overall. The largest non-White populations aged 65 and over in England overall were Asian/Asian British:Indian (1.3%) and Black/Black British:Caribbean (0.9%). Cambridgeshire's largest and Peterborough's second largest non-White population were Asian/Asian British:Indian. A low percentage of the Cambridgeshire population described themselves as Black/Black British: Caribbean (0.2%), although in Peterborough this was the third largest non-White ethnic group (0.8%).

Table 2.3 overleaf shows how these percentages varied by local authority. With 4.7%, Cambridge City had the greatest proportion of people aged 65 and over from non-White ethnic groups. There were small numbers of people from most ethnic groups but the greatest proportions were Asian or Asian British: Indian, Black or Black British: Caribbean or Chinese.

Table 2.3: Percentage of usual residents aged 65 and over of different ethnicities by local authority. (Source: DC2101EW and LC2101EW)

Ethnicity	Local Authority						
	Cambridge	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	South Cambs	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
White	95.6%	99.1%	99.3%	98.7%	98.8%	98.5%	94.2%
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	87.7%	96.9%	97.3%	95.9%	96.0%	95.1%	88.8%
Irish	2.0%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.7%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other White	5.8%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	3.6%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
White and Black Caribbean	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
White and Black African	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
White and Asian	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Mixed	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian/Asian British	2.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	4.2%
Indian	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	1.6%
Pakistani	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.8%
Bangladeshi	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Chinese	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Other Asian	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%
African	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Caribbean	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Other Black	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other ethnic group	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Arab	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other ethnic group	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Total white</i>	95.6%	99.1%	99.3%	98.7%	98.8%	98.5%	94.2%
<i>Total non-white</i>	4.4%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	5.8%

In Cambridgeshire, the proportion of people from non-White ethnic groups generally decreased with age. In the 65-69 age group, 1.8% of the population were from non-White groups, whereas in the 85 and over age group, 0.8% were from non-White groups. In Peterborough this trend was also evident, with 6.3% of the population in the 65-69 age group from non-White ethnic groups, and 3.0% in the 85 and over age group. The ethnic groups by age are shown in tables 2.4 and 2.5 (overleaf).

Table 2.4: Percentage of usual residents of different ethnicities, by age group, in Cambridgeshire. (Source: DC2101EW)

Ethnic Group	Age group					
	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	65+
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	94.7%	94.6%	95.3%	95.6%	96.4%	95.1%
White: Irish	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
White: Other White	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Mixed: White and Black African	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mixed: White and Asian	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Black/Black British: African	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black/Black British: Caribbean	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Black/Black British: Other Black	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other ethnic group: Arab	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Total White</i>	98.2%	98.1%	98.4%	98.9%	99.2%	98.5%
<i>Total Non-White</i>	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%

Table 2.5: Percentage of usual residents of different ethnicities, by age group, in Peterborough. (Source: DC2101EW)

Ethnic Group	Age group					
	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	65+
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	89.7%	87.3%	87.2%	88.6%	92.3%	88.8%
White: Irish	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.7%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
White: Other White	2.3%	3.5%	4.1%	5.6%	3.7%	3.6%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Mixed: White and Black African	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Mixed: White and Asian	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	1.7%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	0.8%	1.8%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
Black/Black British: African	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Black/Black British: Caribbean	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%
Black/Black British: Other Black	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other ethnic group: Arab	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Total White</i>	93.7%	92.9%	93.6%	95.5%	97.0%	94.2%
<i>Total Non-White</i>	6.3%	7.1%	6.4%	4.5%	3.0%	5.8%

While direct comparison between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses is not possible, overall patterns found in the 2011 Census were similar to those found in the 2001 Census. In 2011, however, a slightly higher percentage of people aged 65 and over described their ethnicity as non-White. New migrants to England tend to be young when they arrive, giving the non-White population, in general, a fairly young age structure. As migrant families settle, it follows that the non-White population would be expected to age over time. It may be that the apparent increase between 2001 and 2011, that was observed from 1991 to 2001 also, is due to this. There are, however, complicating factors that make interpretation difficult. Firstly, people's attitude towards ethnic group classification is changeable over time, as the changes in ethnic categories used in both Censuses reflect. Secondly, in the 2001 Census there were fewer ethnic groups listed on the Census form for people to choose between. Lastly, non-White groups are considered less likely to return a Census form; the Census 2011 Coverage Assessment and Adjustment Strategy was applied to account for this through unit (i.e. people or households) editing and imputation, possibly resulting in discrepancies which were an artefact of the different methodologies of the two censuses.

2.3: COMMUNAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The 2011 Census counted 97,183 people aged 65 and over in Cambridgeshire living in households and 3,046 people resident in communal establishments^{2,3}. In order to be counted as resident in an establishment, individuals must have been living there, or intending to live there, for at least six months. In Peterborough, 24,216 people aged 65 and over lived in households and 662 were resident in communal establishments. This amounts to 3.0% of the Cambridgeshire population and 2.7% of the Peterborough population, aged 65 and over, who were resident in communal establishments. This varied between districts, as shown in Table 2.6. Compared with the other districts, Fenland and Cambridge City had higher proportions of their populations aged 65 and over resident in communal establishments. In England, 3.7% of the population aged 65 and over lived in communal establishments. Therefore both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had lower proportions of people aged 65 and over living in communal establishments than England overall. Cambridge City with a percentage of 4.7%, however, did have a higher proportion than England overall. This is a higher proportion than was observed in the 2001 census (3.4%).

² These figures exclude residents in communal establishments who are staff members, owners or and families of those in these positions.

³ These included people living in all communal establishments: medical and care facilities, defence, prison and detention centres, temporary shelters, education, religious, hotels and holiday accommodation, and other; and includes staff, owners and associated family.

Table 2.6 Population and percentage of residents aged 65 and over, in households and communal establishments, by local authority. (Source: DC4210EW1a and DC1107EW).

Local Authority	Population aged 65 +	Residents aged 65 + living in households		Residents aged 65 + living in communal establishments (medical and care)		Residents aged 65 + living in communal establishments (other)		Staff, owners or their family aged 65 + living in communal establishments		Population of all ages living in communal establishments	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cambridge	14,601	13,912	95.28%	576	4.19%	36	0.03%	77	0.53%	16,522	13.3%
East Cambridgeshire	14,307	13,945	97.47%	331	2.32%	1	0.00%	30	0.21%	762	0.9%
Fenland	19,319	18,684	96.71%	596	3.13%	8	0.01%	31	0.16%	1,328	1.4%
Huntingdonshire	27,300	26,460	96.92%	678	2.75%	74	0.04%	88	0.32%	2,556	1.5%
South Cambridgeshire	24,702	24,182	97.89%	459	1.95%	23	0.02%	38	0.15%	1,976	1.3%
Cambridgeshire	100,229	97,183	96.96%	2,640	2.78%	142	0.02%	264	0.26%	23,144	3.7%
Peterborough	24,878	24,216	97.34%	591	2.39%	4	0.00%	67.00	0.27%	1,804	1.0%

The proportion of people in communal establishments rises steeply with age (table 2.7). Only 0.5% of people aged 65-69 in Cambridgeshire and 0.3% of the same age group in Peterborough live in communal establishments, but these proportions rise to 11.7% and 10.9%, respectively, for people aged 85+. The first sharp rise in the proportion of residents in communal establishments is between 75-79 and 80-84, where the proportion almost tripled. Compared to the 2001 Census results, the proportions of older people resident in communal establishments in 2011 seem to be slightly lower for the younger age groups, but similar in the 85 and over age group. For example, in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2001 there were 3.4% and 2.9% of 75-84 year olds resident in communal establishments, respectively; in 2011 these numbers have reduced 0.9% each to 2.5% and 2.0%. However, comparisons between these censuses should be made with caution as methodologies used were different and this may have resulted in some differences.

Table 2.7: Communal establishment 'residents' aged 65 and over Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, by five year age group. (Source: DC4107EW1a)

Age group	Cambridgeshire			Peterborough		
	Population	Communal establishment residents	%	Population	Communal establishment residents	%
65-69	29,984	148	0.5%	6,909	24	0.3%
70-74	23,156	191	0.8%	5,792	28	0.5%
75-79	18,702	257	1.4%	5,026	65	1.3%
80-84	14,514	557	3.8%	3,803	113	3.0%
85+	13,873	1,629	11.7%	3,348	365	10.9%
65+	100,229	2,782	2.8%	24,878	595	2.4%

Type of communal establishments

Of the 2,782 Cambridgeshire residents aged 65 and over living in communal establishments (not including staff), 95.6% were residents in medical or care establishments. In Peterborough, the corresponding proportion was higher at 99.3%. Figures 2.2 and 2.3 overleaf show the proportion of communal establishment residents living in different types of establishments. With the exception of "other establishment (non-medical and care)", all the categories are medical or care establishments.

In Cambridgeshire, the largest group of communal establishment residents over 65 years were those living in 'Other care homes (without nursing)' (i.e. residential care homes), at 46%, followed by those resident in 'Other care homes (with nursing)' (i.e. private nursing homes) at 43%. These are higher percentages than those seen in the 2001 Census, when proportions were 25% of residents in private nursing homes and 35% in residential care homes. In Peterborough, a noticeably higher proportion of those 65 years and over were resident in private nursing homes (65%) than residential care homes (21%); there has been a decrease in the proportion of residents in residential care homes since 2001 (26% to 21%). There was a substantial difference between the proportions of

residents in NHS establishments, with less than 1% in Cambridgeshire and 10% in Peterborough. Proportions in 'Housing association/social landlord' establishments and in 'Other non-medical/care' establishments were similarly low in both authorities. Residents in 'Local Authority' establishments were very low with none in Peterborough and less than 1% in Cambridgeshire, a large reduction compared to 2001 when 15% and 16%, respectively were in 'Local Authority' establishments.

Figure 2.2: Communal establishment residents aged 65+ by establishment type, Cambridgeshire.

(Source: DC4107EW1a)

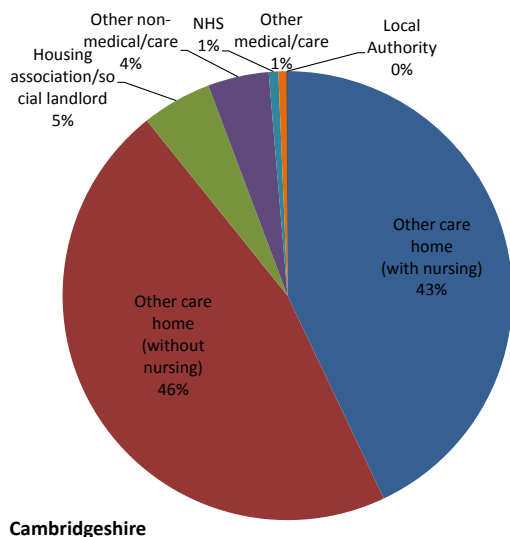
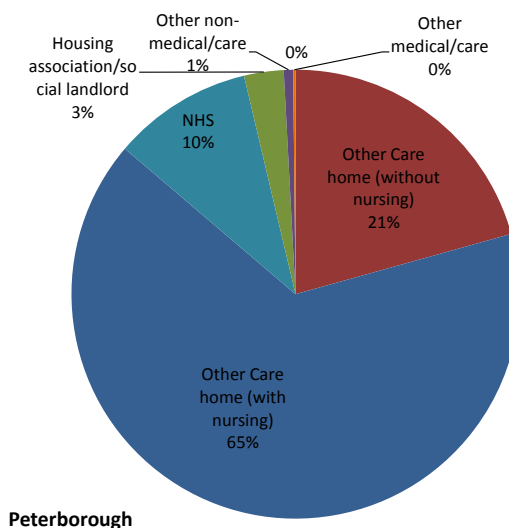


Figure 2.3: Communal establishment residents aged 65+ by establishment type, Peterborough.

(Source: DC4107EW1a)



2.4: GENERAL HEALTH AND LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS

'Good' or 'Very Good' Health

In Cambridgeshire, 53,730 people aged 65 and over living in households reported having experienced 'good' or 'very good' general health over the year prior to the 2011 Census. This was 55.3% of the household population aged 65 and over. A further, 475 people aged 65 and over living in communal establishments (excluding staff and their families) reported experiencing 'good' or 'very good' health in the year prior to the Census. This was 17.1% of the communal establishment population aged 65 and over. Of all people aged 65 and over in Cambridgeshire, 56% therefore reported having experienced 'good' or 'very good' general health over the year prior to the Census; household residents were generally more likely to have reported 'good' general health than residents in communal establishments. In people of all ages, 84.2% had experienced 'good' or 'very good' general health over the year prior to the Census. People aged 65 and over in Cambridgeshire had, therefore, experienced worse general health than the population as a whole.

In Peterborough, 11,696 people aged 65 and over living in households reported having experienced 'good' or 'very good' health over the year prior to the Census. This was 48.3% of the household population aged 65 and over. In Peterborough communal establishments, 66 people aged 65 and over (excluding staff and their families) reported experiencing 'good' or 'very good' health in the year prior to the Census. This was 11.1% of the communal establishment population aged over 65. 48.6% of all people aged 65 and over in Peterborough therefore reported having experienced 'good' or 'very good' general health over the year prior to the Census. Again, household residents were more likely to have experienced 'good' or 'very good' health. Of Peterborough residents of all ages, 81.8% had experienced 'good' or 'very good' health over the year prior to the Census. People aged 65 and over had, therefore, experienced worse health than the population as a whole.

Figures 2.4 and 2.5 overleaf show how the proportion of residents aged 65 and over describing their health as 'good' or 'very good' generally declined with age.

Figure 2.4: Percentage of Cambridgeshire residents with 'good' or 'very good' general health, by residence type and age group. (Source: DC3401EW1a and DC3301EW)

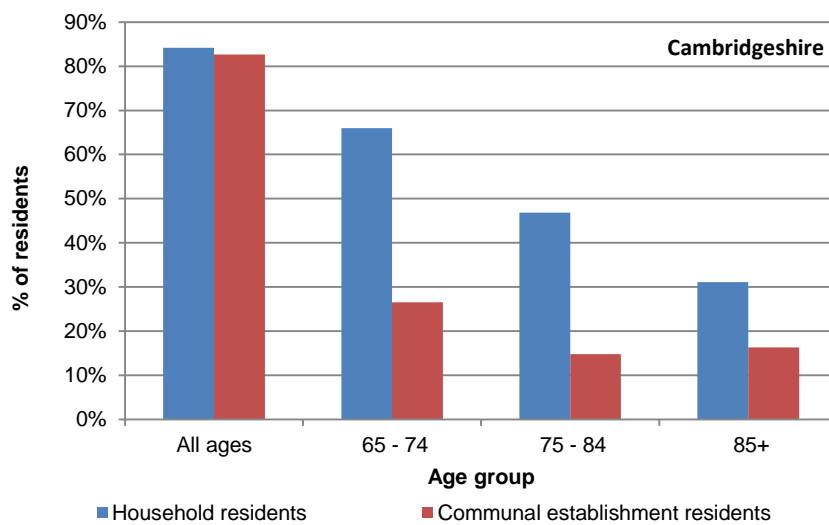
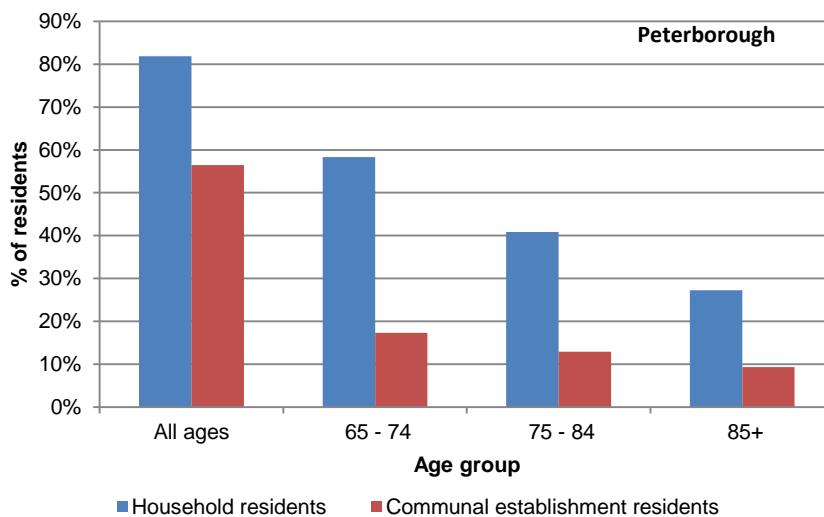


Figure 2.5: Percentage of Peterborough residents with 'good' or 'very good' general health, by residence type and age group. (Source: DC3401EW1a and DC3301EW)



Overall in England, 49.5% of the population aged 65 and over reported experiencing 'good' or 'very good' general health over the year prior to the Census. Therefore Peterborough had a lower proportion of people reporting 'good' or 'very good' general health than England, and Cambridgeshire had a higher proportion.

'Bad' or 'Very Bad' Health

In Cambridgeshire, 11,009 people aged 65 and over living in households reported having experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' general health over the year prior to the Census. This was 11.3% of the household population of this age. In Cambridgeshire communal establishments, 898 people aged 65 and over (excluding staff and their families) reported having experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' general health in the year prior to the Census. This was 32% of the communal establishment population. Of all people aged 65 and over in Cambridgeshire, 11.9% therefore reported having experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' general health over the year prior to the Census. In people of all ages, 4.0% had experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' general health over the year prior to the Census. Levels of 'bad' or 'very bad' health were therefore almost three times higher in the population aged 65 and over than in people of all ages.

In Peterborough, 3,561 people aged 65 and over living in households reported having experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' general health over the year prior to the Census. This was 14.7% of the household population of this age. In Peterborough communal establishments, 223 people aged 65 and over living (excluding staff and their families) reported having experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' general health in the year prior to the Census. This was 37.5% of the communal establishment population. Of all people aged 65 and over in Peterborough, 15.2% therefore reported having experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' general health over the year prior to the Census. In people of all ages, 5.2% had experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' general health over the year prior to the Census. Levels of 'not good' health were therefore three times higher in the population aged 65 and over than in people of all ages.

Figures 2.6 and 2.7 below show how the proportion of residents who reported having experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' health in the year prior to the Census varied with age. There was a clear increase with age in the proportion of household residents who had experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' health. In communal establishment residents there was no clear pattern; overall the worst health was in the over 65 age groups compared with the general population.

Figure 2.6: Percentage of Cambridgeshire residents with 'bad' or 'very bad' general health, by residence type and age group. (Source: DC3401EW/a and DC3301EW)

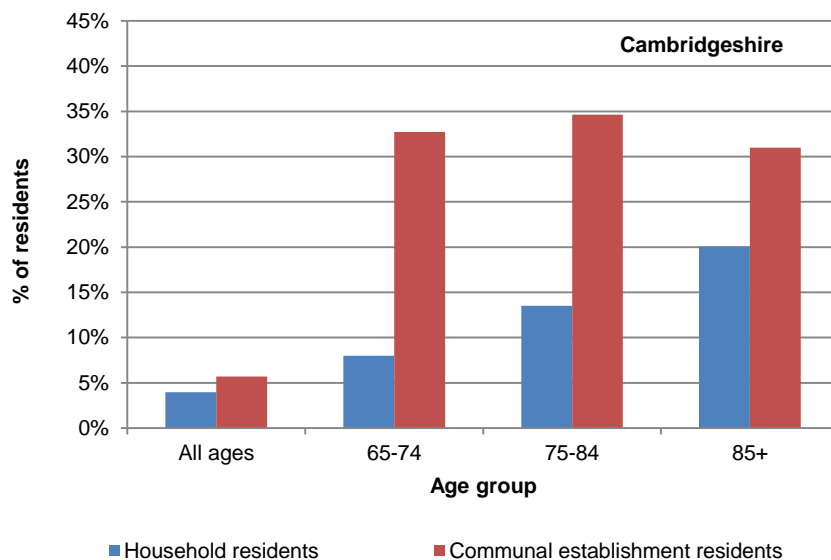
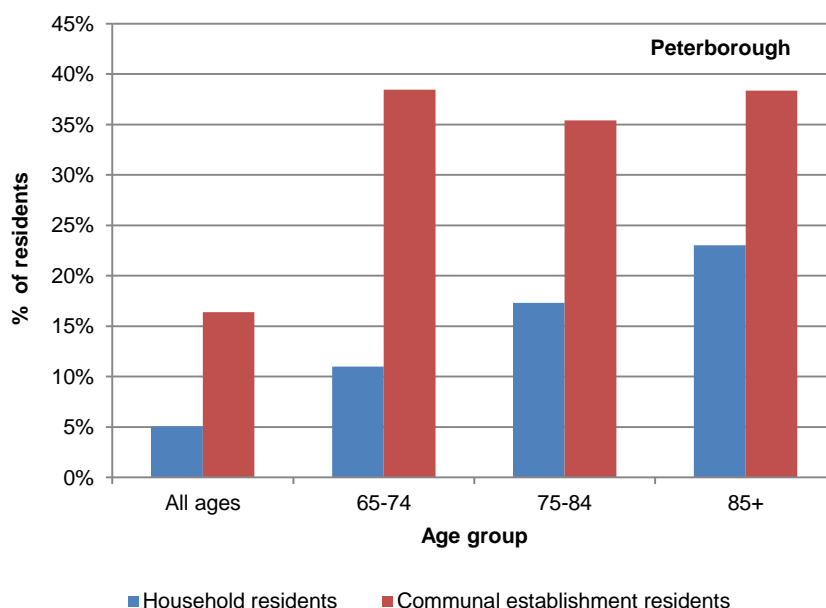


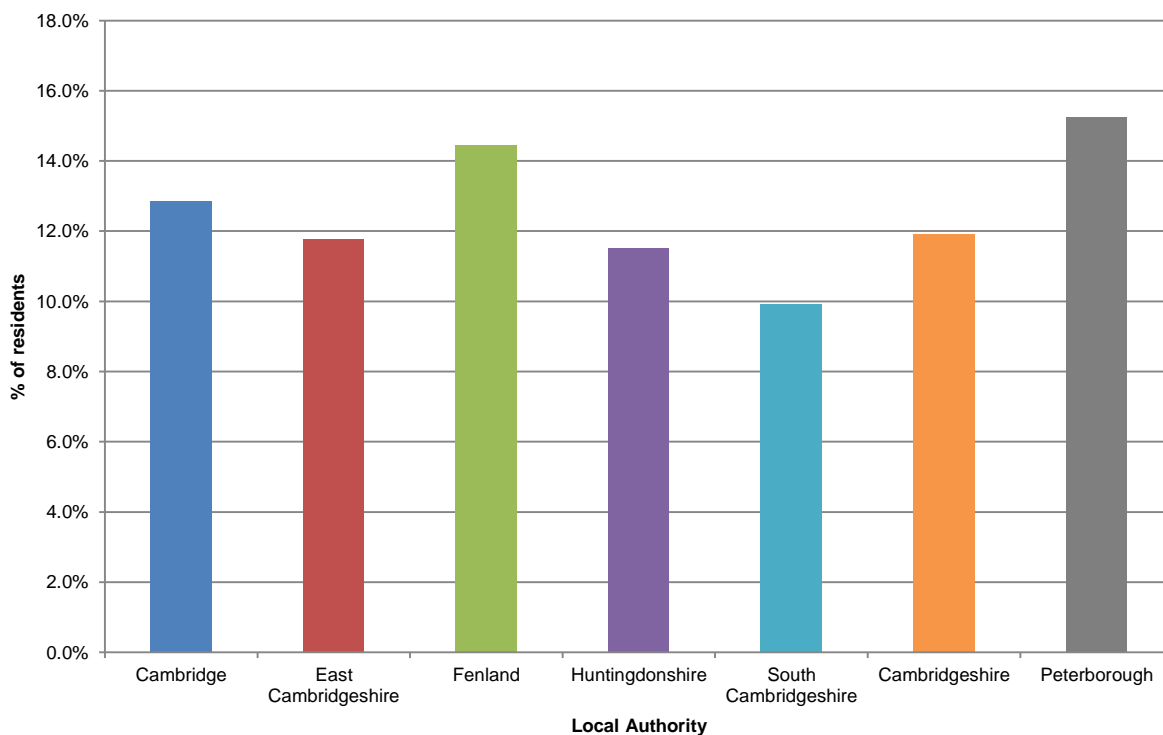
Figure 2.7: Percentage of Peterborough residents with 'bad' or 'very bad' general health, by residence type and age group. (Source: DC3401EW/a and DC3301EW)



In England, 15.2% of the population aged 65 or over reported having experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' general health over the year prior to the Census. Again, Peterborough appeared to have a similar proportion of people reporting 'bad' or 'very bad' general health as England, and Cambridgeshire a slightly lower proportion.

Levels of 'not good' health in the population aged 65 and over varied slightly between districts, as shown in Figure 2.8 below. The highest levels of 'bad' or 'very bad' health were found in Peterborough and Fenland, where 15.3% and 14.4% of residents aged 65 and over had experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' health in the year preceding the Census.

Figure 2.8: Percentage of residents aged over 65 with 'bad' or 'very bad' health, by local authority. (Source: DC3401EW1a and DC3301EW)



Limiting long-term illness

In the Census, limiting long-term illness was a self-assessment of whether or not a person had a long-term illness, health problem or disability that limited their daily activities or the work they could do, including problems that were due to old age.

In Cambridgeshire, 49,071 people aged 65 and over recorded having a limiting long-term illness, which equates to 49% of the 65 and over population. The comparable proportion in people of all ages was 15.3%. Levels of limiting long-term illness were therefore over three times higher in the population aged 65 and over than in the population as a whole. In Peterborough, 13,446 people aged 65 and over recorded having a limiting long-term illness, which equates to 51.7% of the 65 and over population. The comparable proportion for people of all ages was 16.7%. Levels of limiting long-term illness were therefore over three times higher in the population aged 65 and over than in the population as a whole. As would be expected, in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined the proportion of people in communal establishments with limiting long-term illness was greater than the proportion living in households, at 94.9% compared to 48.7%.

In England, 53% of the population aged 65 and over recorded having a limiting long-term illness. Both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough therefore had slightly lower proportions of people aged 65 and over with limiting long-term illness than England overall.

Many communal establishments, such as nursing homes, provide some form of care to their residents and others give support and additional security to people to help them continue living as independently as possible. Many people live in communal establishments due to their poor health and so the increased levels of poor health and limiting long-term illness amongst these populations is to be expected.

Figure 2.9: Percentage of Cambridgeshire residents with a limiting long-term illness, by age group. (Source: DC3402EWLA and LC3302EW)

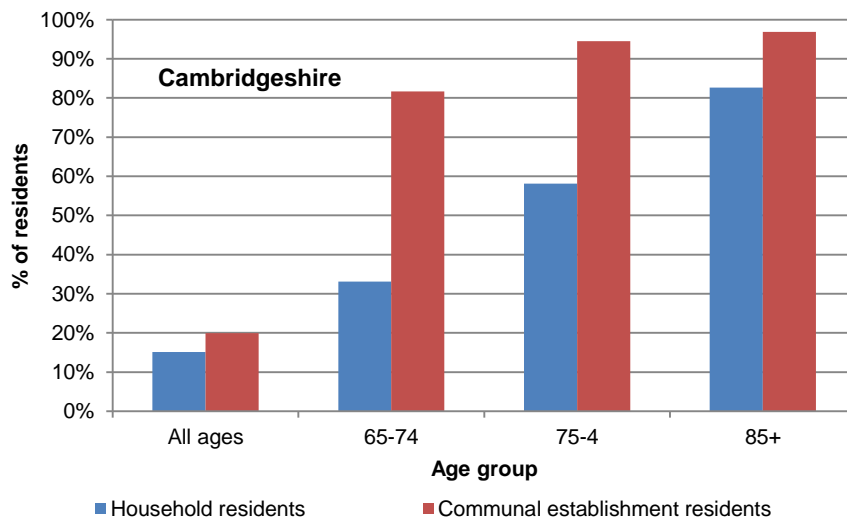
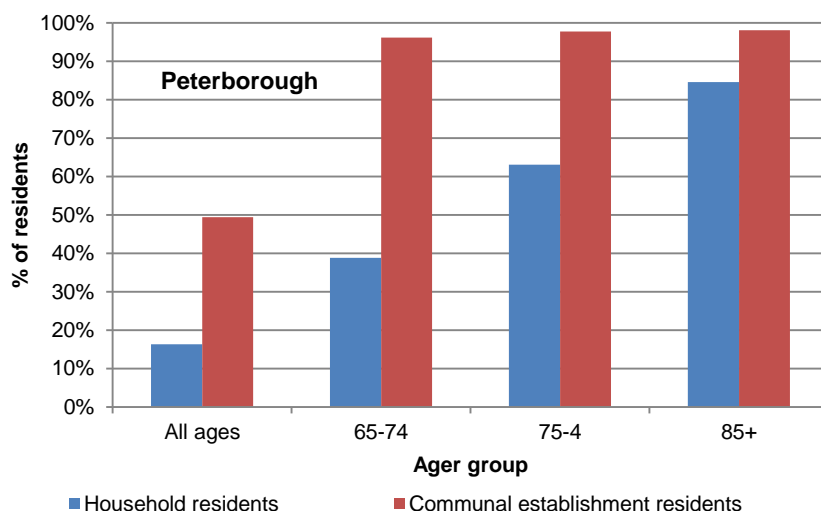


Figure 2.10: Percentage of Peterborough residents with a limiting long-term illness, by age group. (Source DC3402EWLa and LC3302EW)

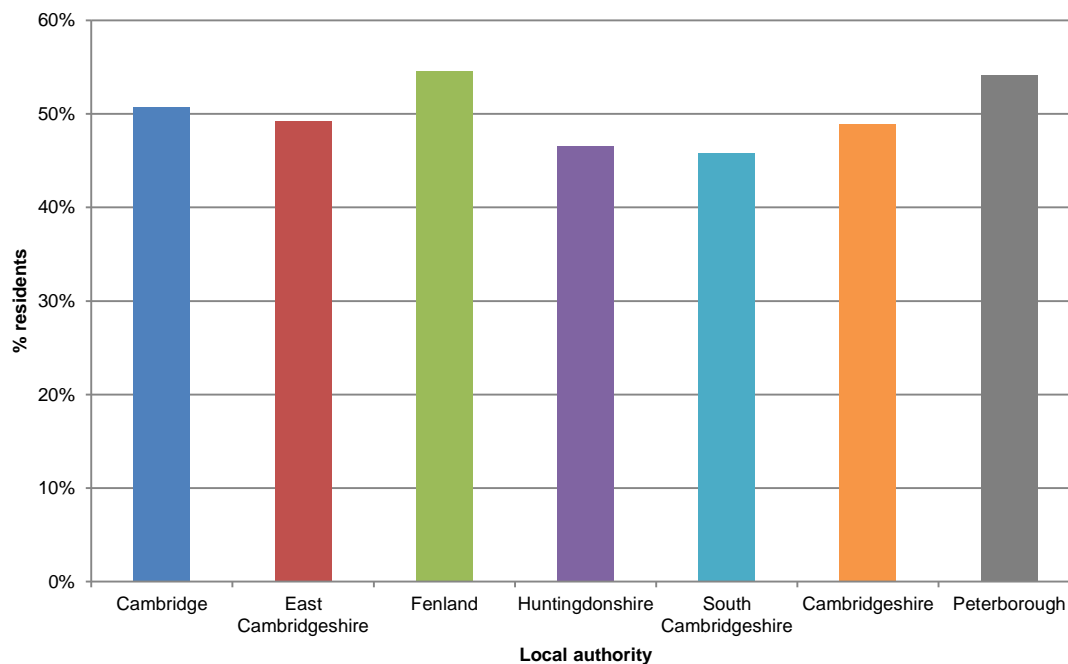


Reporting of limiting long-term illness varied slightly between districts as shown in Figure 2.11 overleaf. Peterborough and Fenland had the highest proportions of people aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness, at 54.1% and 54.6% respectively. The lowest proportion of residents aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness was found in South Cambridgeshire, (45.9%).

Further information on the health indicators from the 2011 Census, including age specific and age standardised rates, can be found on the following link.

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/2011census>

Figure 2.11: Percentage of residents aged over 65 with a limiting long-term illness, by local authority. (Source: DC3402EW1a and LC3302EW)



2.5: PROVISION OF UNPAID CARE

The 2011 Census was the second to include a question asking about the provision of unpaid care to family members or friends, and also to ask about the number of hours of care given over a week. Table 2.8 below shows the numbers and age distribution of carers in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

In Cambridgeshire, in 2011, 14.6% of the population aged 65 and over were providing some form of unpaid care, compared to 10.0% in people of all ages. In Peterborough, 14.2% of the population aged 65 and over were providing some form of unpaid care, compared to 9.7% in people of all ages. These figures compare to 14.3% of people aged 65 and over in England as a whole. Cambridgeshire, therefore, had a slightly higher proportion of people aged 65 and over providing unpaid care, and Peterborough a slightly lower proportion, than nationally. A higher proportion of people aged 65 and over were providing care than across all ages

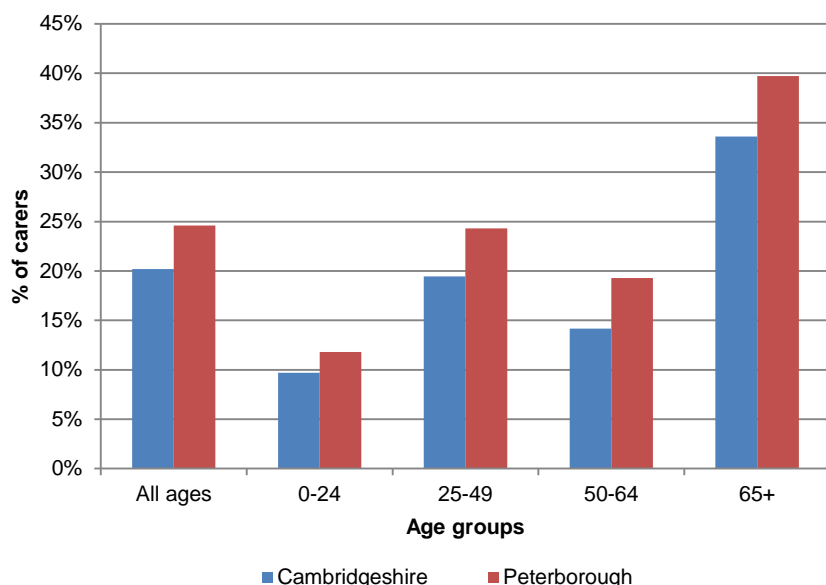
Of the 14,189 people aged 65 and over in Cambridgeshire providing unpaid care, 51.4% were female and 48.6% male. Of the 3,438 people aged 65 and over in Peterborough providing unpaid care, 50.1% were female and 49.9% were male. Despite a higher proportion of carers being female, carers actually made up a slightly higher proportion of the male population aged 65 and over. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined, 15.5% of males were providing care, compared to 11.2% of females, in the over 65 year age group.

Table 2.8: Number of carers providing unpaid care in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents aged 65 and over, by time spent. (Source: DC3301EW and DC3303EW1)

Local Authority	Population 65+	Provides no unpaid care	Provides unpaid care			
			Total	1-19 h/wk	20-49 h/wk	50+ h/wk
Cambridge	13,912	11,803	2,109	1,282	234	593
East Cambridgeshire	13,945	11,924	2,021	1,095	248	678
Fenland	18,684	15,982	2,702	1,197	359	1,146
Huntingdonshire	26,460	22,781	3,679	1,975	435	1,269
South Cambridgeshire	24,182	20,504	3,678	2,228	369	1,081
<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>97,183</i>	<i>82,994</i>	<i>14,189</i>	<i>7,777</i>	<i>1,645</i>	<i>4,767</i>
<i>Peterborough</i>	<i>24,216</i>	<i>20,778</i>	<i>3,438</i>	<i>1,635</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>1,366</i>
<i>East of England</i>	<i>989,319</i>	<i>848,005</i>	<i>141,314</i>	<i>73,137</i>	<i>17,083</i>	<i>51,094</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>8,343,008</i>	<i>7,152,488</i>	<i>1,190,520</i>	<i>582,572</i>	<i>150,731</i>	<i>457,217</i>

Overall the proportion of carers providing 50+ hours of care rose with age the proportion of carers providing 50 or more hours of care per week, as shown in Figure 2.12 below. .

Figure 2.12: Percentage of all carers providing 50+ hours of care per week, by age groups, in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. (Source: DC3301EW)



The health of carers

As figures 2.13 and 2.14 show, of the 14,189 people aged 65 and over in Cambridgeshire providing unpaid care, 9.1% reported having experienced ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health over the year prior to the Census. In Peterborough, 11.7% of the 3,438 people aged 65 and over providing care reported having had ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health over the year prior to the Census. Carer’s reported less ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health compared to the total population over 65 of Cambridgeshire (11.3%) and Peterborough (14.7%).

Figure 2.13: Health of residents aged 65 and over providing unpaid care – Cambridgeshire.(Source: DC3301EW)

Figure 2.14: Health of residents aged 65 and over providing unpaid care – Peterborough. (Source: DC3301EW)

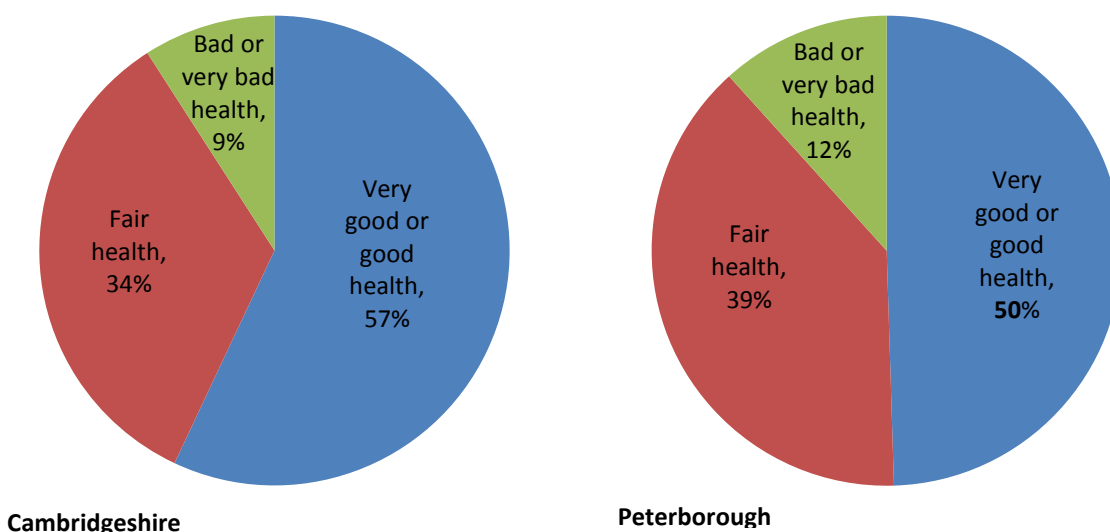
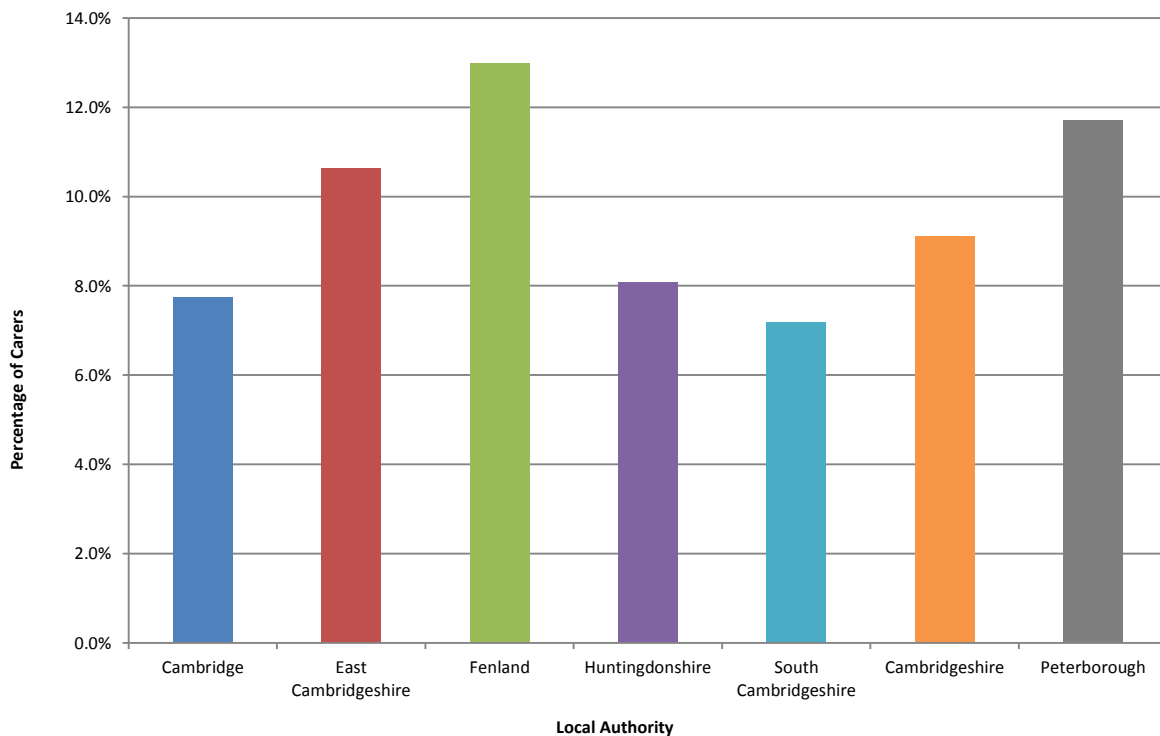


Figure 2.15 shows how the proportion of people aged 65 and over providing care who had experienced ‘not good’ health in the year preceding the Census varied by district. Levels were

highest in Peterborough and Fenland, where 11.7% and 13.0% respectively of older carers described their general health as 'bad' or 'very bad'.

Figure 2.15: Percentage of carers aged 65 and over who had experienced 'bad' or 'very bad' health in the year preceding the Census. (Source: DC3301EW)



2.6: TENURE

The 2011 Census showed varying distributions of tenure among household reference persons aged 65 and over across the different Cambridgeshire districts and Peterborough (see table 2.10). Household reference persons (HRP) have been used for this section as Census data was not available in person units for this characteristic; HRP replaces the head of household concept from pre-2001 censuses (see glossary for more detail). Huntingdonshire had the highest proportion (79.2%) of HRPs aged 65 and over living in owned properties (those properties owned outright, owned with a mortgage or paying rent and part mortgage through a shared ownership scheme). Huntingdonshire also had relatively low volumes of both private (5.8%) and social rented housing (15%) compared with other districts. Fenland also had high proportions of home ownership and low proportions, of HRPs 65 and over, renting social housing, but had the highest proportion of privately rented housing. Cambridge City had the lowest proportion (66.5%) living in owned properties but the highest proportion renting social housing (27.6%). Peterborough had a lower proportion living in owned properties (71.4%) and renting privately than Cambridgeshire (76%) as a whole but a greater proportion of people renting social housing: 22.4% versus 17.7%.

Table 2.9: Percentage of tenure type, by local authority for household reference person's (HRPs) aged over 65. (Source: DC4601EW).

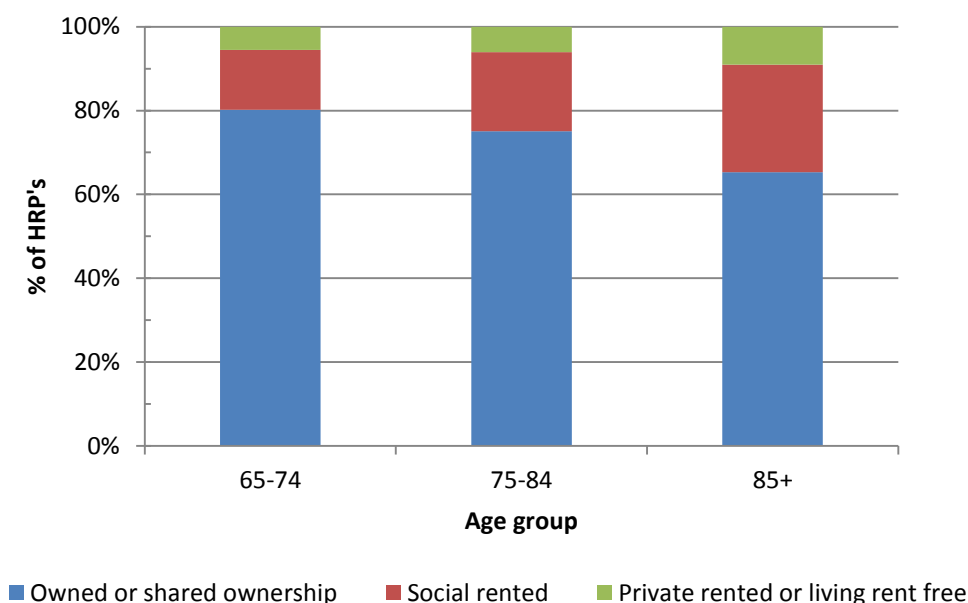
District	Owned/part owned		Local Authority/Social renting		Private renting or rent free		Household Reference Persons 65+
	HRP's	%	HRP's	%	HRP's	%	
Cambridge City	6,523	66.5%	2,712	27.6%	574	5.9%	9,809
East Cambridgeshire	6,938	74.3%	1,709	18.3%	685	7.3%	9,332
Fenland	9,883	78.2%	1,734	13.7%	1,026	8.1%	12,643
Huntingdonshire	13,906	79.2%	2,631	15.0%	1,025	5.8%	17,562
South Cambridgeshire	12,420	77.5%	2,814	17.6%	798	5.0%	16,032
<i>Cambridgeshire (65+)</i>	<i>49,670</i>	<i>76.0%</i>	<i>11,600</i>	<i>17.7%</i>	<i>4,108</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>65,378</i>
<i>Peterborough (65+)</i>	<i>11,874</i>	<i>71.4%</i>	<i>3,730</i>	<i>22.4%</i>	<i>1,024</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>16,628</i>

In England, 74.6% of households with an HRP aged 65 and over lived in owned properties. Therefore Cambridge City and Peterborough had lower percentages of people living in owned properties than England overall. In England, 19.0% of households with an HRP aged 65 and over rented social housing; this was exceeded only in Cambridge City (27.6%). The other districts are all lower than England with Fenland being the lowest (13.7%). Privately rented properties constituted 6.5% of HRPs aged 65 and over in England. Only East Cambridgeshire and Fenland had a higher proportion of HRPs over 65 renting privately, than England, while the remaining districts, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire had lower percentages.

Comparing HRPs over 65 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough combined with those of all ages in the same area, HRPs over 65 were: more likely to own their home than all HRPs (64.8%⁴); were more likely to live in a house rented from a social landlord than all HRPs (14.5%); and were less than half as likely to live in a privately rented home than all HRPs (17.6%).

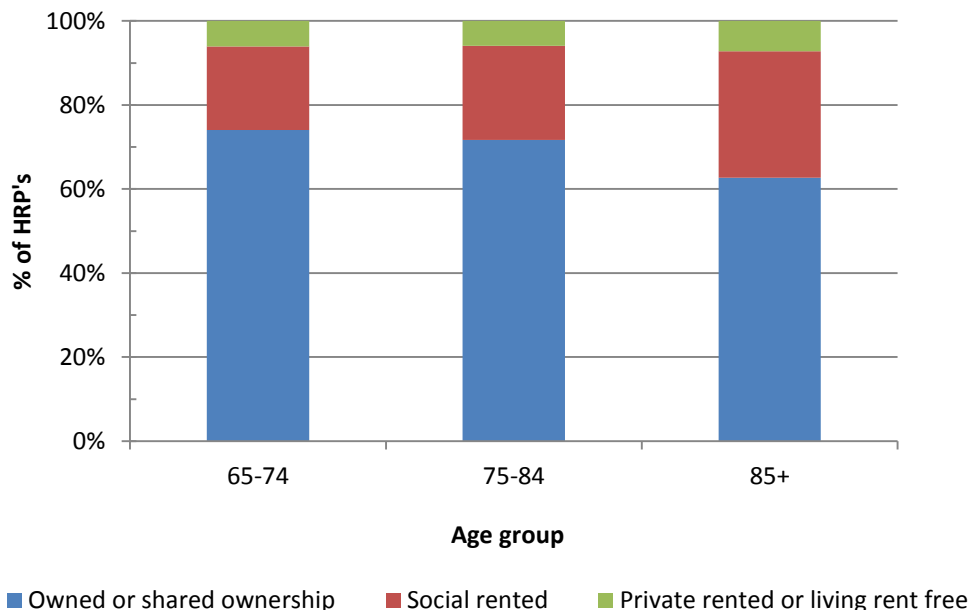
Figures 2.16 and 2.17 (overleaf) show that the proportions of HRPs living in owned properties reduced as age increased, following this older age groups were more likely to rent properties from social landlords or privately than the 'younger elderly' age groups. Over 25.7% of HRPs aged 85 and over in Cambridgeshire were renting properties through social landlords and 9% through private landlords. In Peterborough, over 30.1% of HRPs aged 85 and over were renting properties through social landlords, and 7.2% through private landlords. These patterns reflect the tendency, as age increases, for older people to move out of owned homes and into sheltered housing that is more likely to be rented through a social or private landlord.

Figure 2.16: Percentage of each tenure type for household reference person age groups, over 65, in Cambridgeshire. (Source: DC4201EW).



⁴ Census 2011 Table: Tenure: KS402EW

Figure 2.17: Percentage of tenure types for over 65 year age groups in Peterborough household reference persons by age. (Source: DC4201EW)



Health by tenure

Census 2011 data pertaining to the living arrangements have only been part released by the Office of National Statistics. When the relevant data has been released in full this section will be updated.

2.7: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Census 2011 data pertaining to the living arrangements have only been part released by the Office of National Statistics. When the relevant data has been released in full this section will be updated.

2.8: AMENITIES

Census 2011 data pertaining to the living arrangements have only been part released by the Office of National Statistics. When the relevant data has been released in full this section will be updated.

2.9: CAR OWNERSHIP

Census 2011 data pertaining to the living arrangements has only been part released by the Office of National Statistics. When the relevant data has been released in full this section will be updated.

2.10: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

A comparison of the younger working age group (16-64) with the older group (65-74) shows a clear decrease in economic activity by the older age group. More than three quarters of those aged 65-74 were economically inactive in both Cambridgeshire (87.3%) and Peterborough (91.1%), compared to around a fifth of those in the 16-64 age grouping in both areas (See tables 2.14 and 2.15). Proportionally a greater proportion of males than females were economically active in all age groups, but this difference increased in the older age groups. In Cambridgeshire 17.2% of males aged 65-74 were active compared to 9% of females. By comparison, in Peterborough there were lower proportions of activity in both genders, but males still displayed higher activity (11.7%) than females (6.7%).

Cambridgeshire had a higher proportion of economically active people aged 65-74 (12.7%) than Peterborough (8.9%) and England overall (10.4%). The main differences in economic activities

between England, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough were small but were mainly in the proportion of people aged 65-74 in full time employment. There was a higher proportion of 65-74 year olds in full time employment in both Cambridgeshire (3.3%) compared with Peterborough and England (both 2.6%). Peterborough had a slightly lower proportion of 65-74 year olds in self-employment (2.2%), compared with Cambridgeshire (4.3%) and England (3.5%). Small differences also existed amongst the 65-74 year olds who were economically inactive. Cambridgeshire had a lower proportion of people classed as long term sick or disabled (0.9%), than Peterborough (1.3%) and England (1.4%). Additionally, the proportion of retired people 65-74 was slightly lower in Cambridgeshire (84.6%) and Peterborough (87.8%), than England as a whole (89.6%).

Table 2.10: Percentage of economic activity type, by age group and gender, in Cambridgeshire. (Source: DC6107EW)

Economic Activity	All persons		Males		Females	
	16-64	65-74	16-64	65-74	16-64	65-74
Economically active	78.7%	12.7%	83.4%	17.2%	74.0%	9.0%
- Employee: Part-time (incl. full time students)	16.4%	5.0%	7.0%	4.9%	26.0%	5.0%
- Employee: Full-time (incl. full-time students)	48.0%	3.3%	58.0%	5.0%	37.7%	1.8%
- Self-employed	10.4%	4.3%	13.9%	7.0%	6.8%	2.1%
- Unemployed (incl. full-time students)	3.9%	0.2%	4.5%	0.3%	3.4%	0.1%
Economically inactive	21.3%	87.3%	16.6%	82.8%	26.0%	91.0%
- Retired	4.3%	84.6%	2.8%	81.0%	5.9%	87.6%
- Student (incl. full-time students)	8.2%	0.2%	8.6%	0.2%	7.8%	0.2%
- Looking after home or family	4.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	7.7%	0.6%
- Long-term sick or disabled	2.9%	0.9%	2.8%	0.7%	3.0%	1.1%
- Other	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%
<i>Population</i>	<i>408,240</i>	<i>100,229</i>	<i>206,163</i>	<i>45,510</i>	<i>202,077</i>	<i>54,719</i>

Table 2.11: Percentage of economic activity type, by age group and gender, in Peterborough. (Source: DC6107EW)

Economic Activity	All persons		Males		Females	
	16-64	65-74	16-64	65-74	16-64	65-74
Economically active	78.4%	8.9%	85.2%	11.7%	71.6%	6.7%
- Employee: Part-time (incl. full time students)	16.6%	3.8%	8.3%	3.4%	25.0%	4.1%
- Employee: Full-time (incl. full-time students)	47.4%	2.6%	58.0%	4.1%	36.8%	1.5%
- Self-employed	8.1%	2.2%	11.8%	3.9%	4.4%	1.0%
- Unemployed (incl. full-time students)	6.3%	0.2%	7.2%	0.3%	5.4%	0.1%
Economically inactive	21.6%	91.1%	14.8%	88.3%	28.4%	93.3%
- Retired	4.0%	87.8%	2.7%	85.9%	5.3%	89.3%
- Student (incl. full-time students)	4.3%	0.2%	4.3%	0.2%	4.2%	0.2%
- Looking after home or family	6.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	11.1%	0.4%
- Long-term sick or disabled	4.5%	1.3%	4.5%	0.9%	4.4%	1.5%
- Other	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	1.2%	3.3%	2.0%
<i>Population</i>	<i>119,617</i>	<i>24,878</i>	<i>59831</i>	<i>11028</i>	<i>59786</i>	<i>13850</i>

The largest proportion of people in the 65-74 age group, who were economically active, were full-time employees, while those who were economically inactive were retired. It should be noted that more people in the older age category are categorised as retired as they are over pensionable age, even though they may also be permanently sick or disabled.

There were some observable general differences between the economic activities of 65-74 year old, females and males, in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Part-time working was very slightly more common in the female economically active population than the male. Also, a greater proportion of economically active males worked part-time rather than full-time, and full-time working was higher in males than females.

Interestingly, the proportion of the economically inactive 65-74 year old population, that were long-term sick or disabled, was lower in males than females in both areas. The previous report of the 2001 Census reported that males exhibited higher proportions of long term sick and disabled status, however the age groups reported are different in this report so no conclusion can be drawn from this as broadening the age range for the 2011 Census data would no doubt affect the proportions.

Tables 2.16a and 2.16b show the percentages of males and females economically active and inactive by district. As expected, economic activity was lower in both genders for those aged 65-74 years, than in the 16-64 population.

Table 2.12: Economic activity of males aged 16-64 and 65-74 years by districts in Cambridgeshire, and Peterborough. (Source: DC6201EW)

Local Authority	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	16-64	65-74	16-64	65-74
Cambridge	69.2%	19.9%	30.8%	80.1%
East Cambridgeshire	89.2%	18.4%	10.8%	81.6%
Fenland	84.6%	12.1%	15.4%	87.9%
Huntingdonshire	87.6%	16.9%	12.4%	83.1%
South Cambridgeshire	88.8%	19.5%	11.2%	80.5%
<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>83.4%</i>	<i>17.2%</i>	<i>16.6%</i>	<i>82.8%</i>
<i>Peterborough</i>	<i>85.2%</i>	<i>11.7%</i>	<i>14.8%</i>	<i>88.3%</i>

Table 2.13: Economic activity of females aged 16-64 and 65-74 years by districts in Cambridgeshire, and Peterborough. (Source: DC6201EW)

Local Authority	Economically active		Economically inactive	
	16-64	65-74	16-64	65-74
Cambridge	64.4%	10.8%	35.6%	89.2%
East Cambridgeshire	77.6%	8.8%	22.4%	91.2%
Fenland	72.2%	6.3%	27.8%	93.7%
Huntingdonshire	77.2%	8.8%	22.8%	91.2%
South Cambridgeshire	78.2%	10.3%	21.8%	89.7%
<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>74.0%</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>26.0%</i>	<i>91.0%</i>
<i>Peterborough</i>	<i>71.6%</i>	<i>6.7%</i>	<i>28.4%</i>	<i>93.3%</i>

The highest level of economic activity in the male population, 65-74 years was in Cambridge City (19.9%) and, the lowest levels were in Fenland (12.1%). The same was true of the female 65-74, age group where the highest level of economic activity was in Cambridge City (10.8%), and the lowest was in Fenland (6.3%).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Definitions in this glossary are from the Office of National Statistics (2013) *2011 Census Glossary of Terms*. The list included here is not an exhaustive, being only those with direct bearing on the content of this report. The complete glossary is available here:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-user-guide/glossary/index.html>

For further information and guidance about the 2011 Census please see the ONS website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

A

Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27 March 2011. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.

Age and sex distribution

This is the distribution of the population across all of the ages for either men or women. For example, 5 per cent of men are aged 65-79, 7 per cent are 70-74 etc.

Amenities

Amenities include central heating, bath/shower and toilet. See also Central heating, Bath/shower and toilet

B

Bedroom

A bedroom is defined as any room that was intended to be used as a bedroom when the property was built, or any room that has been permanently converted for use as a bedroom. It also includes all rooms intended for use as a bedroom even if not being used as a bedroom at the time of the Census. Bedsits and studio flats are counted as having one bedroom.

British national identity

This applies to a person who has ticked one or more of the UK National Identity responses (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish and British) and has not also given a non-British response. A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'Other'. Where a person ticked 'Other' they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

C

Cars or vans in household

This applies to the number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors. The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

Households with 10 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10. Responses indicating a number of cars or vans greater than 20 were treated as invalid and a value was imputed.

Census Coverage Survey

To account for people and households who may not have been counted by the census, or who may have been counted more than once or counted in the wrong place, ONS developed a Coverage Assessment and Adjustment (CAA) methodology to identify the number of people and households affected and to adjust the 2011 Census estimates accordingly.

An important element of this methodology -the Census Coverage Survey (CCS) -took place between 9th May and 19th June 2011. This independent voluntary doorstep survey of 335,000 individuals from across England and Wales collected information about people and households that was then matched to census records and used to estimate the size of the census under- or overcount. The Coverage Assessment and Adjustment (CAA) methodology resulted in estimates of households and people missed by the census which were then imputed into the census database.

Census day

Census day was Sunday 27 March 2011.

Census Quality Survey

The Census Quality Survey was carried out after the census to measure the accuracy of the responses that people gave to the census questions. The survey re-interviewed a sample of people who responded to the census, and compared the responses given to the CQS answers with those provided on their census questionnaire.

Central heating

A household's accommodation is classified as having central heating if it is present in

some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating is classified by type, for example one or more of the types -gas, electric (including storage heaters), oil, solid fuel (for example wood or coal) or other types (including solar, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or other bottled gas).

This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

Characteristics

The census produces estimates for the number of people and households in England and Wales. It also tells the story of the population by filling in the detail about the people, families and households. These characteristics are based on the census questions such as religion, ethnicity, age, qualifications and employment, and give us the information to help to understand the make-up of an area.

Classification

A classification is the full set of values that a variable can have. People or households are classified with respect to a variable by assigning them to a category – one of the values – that the variable can take. For example, the 2011 Census question asking for a person's date of birth is used to derive their age. The age classification has categories for each age in single years, and a person is assigned to one of these ages based on their response. In some results from the census some of these categories may be added together to form a collapsed classification, for example adding together single years of age to produce results that classify all of the people in five-year age bands.

Cohabiting

Two people are described as cohabiting if they are living together as a couple but are not married to each other or in a registered same-sex civil partnership together. This includes people living with a partner of the same sex.

A cohabiting person might be married or in a civil partnership (with someone not resident in the household) but will not be shown as married, in a civil partnership or separated in results relating to living arrangements because cohabiting in this classification takes priority over legal marital or partnership status.

Communal establishment resident

A communal establishment resident is a person whose place of usual residence is in managed residential accommodation. This means any person who was living, or expected to live in a communal establishment for six months or more. Individuals resident in a communal establishment for less than six months are included as resident at their home address.

A person normally resident at the establishment who was absent on census day is still classified as a resident of the establishment, and also counted as a visitor to the address they were staying on census day.

Any person usually resident in the UK who was visiting the establishment on census day and did not have a usual address elsewhere is also classified as a resident of the communal establishment (regardless of how long they stayed or intended to stay there). Any person from outside the UK who intended to stay in the UK for three months or more in total, and who did not have another address at which they usually lived in the UK, is also classified as a resident of the establishment. If they intended to stay in the UK for less than three months in total they are counted as a visitor to the establishment.

Communal establishments

A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. "Managed" in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. Types of communal establishment include:

- Sheltered accommodation units where fewer than 50 per cent of the units in the establishment have their own cooking facilities, or similar accommodation where residents have their own rooms, but the main meal is provided. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) all units in the whole establishment are treated as separate households.
- Small hotels, guest houses, bed & breakfasts and inns and pubs with residential accommodation with room for 10 or more guests (excluding the owner/manager and his/her family).
- All accommodation provided solely for students (during term-time). This includes university-owned cluster flats, houses and apartments located within student villages, and similar accommodation owned by a private company and provided solely for students (University owned student houses that were difficult to identify and not clearly located with other student residences are treated as households, and houses rented to students by private landlords are also treated as households). Accommodation available only to students may include a small number of care-taking or maintenance staff, or academic staff.
- Accommodation available only to nurses. This includes cluster flats and similar accommodation, provided solely for nurses. Nurses' accommodation on a hospital site that does not also contain patients is treated as a separate communal establishment from the hospital (and not categorised as a hospital), so that nurses are treated as "residents" and not "resident staff" or "patients". This ensures consistency with similar nurses' accommodation not on a hospital site.

Coverage assessment and adjustment process

This is a detailed statistical process that was designed to take account of the proportion of people and households who did not complete a census questionnaire.

More information about the Coverage Assessment and Adjustment (CAA) is available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-userguide/quality-and-methods/quality/quality-assurance/index.html>

D

Detailed Characteristics

Tables in the Detailed Characteristics family of tables have a minimum population threshold (size) of 5,000 persons and 2,000 households. Similar to Local Characteristics tables, these contain two or more census variables, such as age and sex, but provide considerably more detail than their local equivalents, as the larger population means the risk of disclosure of personal information is lower.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a unit of accommodation which may comprise one or more household spaces (a household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household).

A dwelling may be classified as shared or unshared. A dwelling is shared if: the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type "part of a converted or shared house", or not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling. Dwellings that do not meet these conditions are unshared dwellings.

E

Economic activity

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

A person's economic activity is derived from their 'Activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.

The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Economically active

A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically active if, in the week before the census, they were: in employment, as an employee or self-employed, not in employment, but were seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks, or not in employment, but waiting to start a job already obtained and available.

Full-time students who fulfil any of these criteria are classified as economically active and are counted separately in the 'Full-time student' category of economically active - they are not included in any of the other categories such as employees or unemployed.

Economically inactive

A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically inactive if, in the week before the census, they were not in employment but did not meet the criteria to be classified as 'Unemployed'. This includes a person looking for work but not available to start work within two weeks, as well as anyone not looking for work, or unable to work - for example retired, looking after home/family, permanently sick or disabled.

Students who fulfil any of these criteria are also classified as economically inactive. This does not necessarily mean they were in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way economically active.

Economically inactive: 'Other'

Economically inactive 'Other' includes people aged 16 to 74 who were not in employment and did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed for reasons other than being retired, a student, looking after home or family or being permanently sick or disabled.

Employed

A person aged 16 and over is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed.

This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off.

Employee

An employee is a person aged 16 and over in employment doing paid work for an individual or organisation.

This relates to a person's main job or, if not working at the time of the census, their last main job.

English national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded English as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'Other'. Where a person ticked 'Other' they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Estimates

The 2011 Census statistics are estimates of the whole population. The census counts of people who were included on a questionnaire are adjusted to include estimates of people not included on a questionnaire.

Ethnic group

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

Ethnic national identity

Ethnic national identity classifies a person according to the combination of the responses given to the questions asking them about their own perceived ethnic group or cultural background, and their national identity.

The ethnic national identity classification categorises a person using the same basic categories as the ethnic group classification, but with additional detail provided for a person who indicated an English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish ethnic group, who are further sub-categorised by the national identity categories: English or English and British, Welsh or Welsh and British, Northern Irish or Northern Irish and British, Scottish or Scottish and British, British Only, or Other.

F

Family type

Family type is the classification of families into different types distinguished by the presence, absence and type of couple relationship, whether

a married couple family, a same-sex civil partnership family, a cohabiting couple family, or a lone parent family. In some results couple families are classified by whether or not there are any step-children in the family. This topic is applicable to all families according to the census definition of a family – it does not include 'other related families'.

Full-time student

A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a schoolchild or student in full-time education.

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address.

Full-time working

Full-time working is defined as working 31 hours or more per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 to 74 in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

G

General Health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

Geography

The 2011 Census statistics are published for a number of different geographies. These can be large, for example the whole of England, or small, for example an output area (OA), the lowest level of geography for which statistics are produced.

For higher levels of geography more detailed statistics can be produced. When a lower level of geography is used, such as output areas (which have a minimum of 100 persons), the statistics produced have less detail in order to protect the confidentiality of people and ensure that individuals or their characteristics cannot be identified.

In general the boundaries for these areas are those in effect as at 31 December 2011.

H

Health areas

In England, the current health geography is Strategic Health Authorities (10 in total) comprising 151 Primary Care Organisations (PCOs). In Wales there is a single-tier health geography of seven Local Health Boards. As with all output geographies, statistics will be produced for health areas with boundaries that were in effect as at 31 December 2011.

Household

A household is defined as: one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

This includes: sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities), and all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

Household Reference Person

The concept of a Household Reference Person (HRP) was introduced in the 2001 Census (in common with other government surveys in 2001/2) to replace the traditional concept of the 'head of the household'. HRPs provide an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person.

For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP.

If a household contains only one family (with or without ungrouped individuals) then the HRP is the same as the Family Reference Person (FRP).

For families in which there is generational divide between family members that cannot be determined (Other related family), there is no FRP. Members of these families are treated the same as ungrouped individuals.

If there is more than one family in a household the HRP is chosen from among the FRPs using the same criteria used to choose the FRP. This means the HRP will be selected from the FRPs on the basis of their economic activity, in the priority order: Economically active, employed, full-time, non-student, Economically active, employed, full-time, student, Economically active, employed, part-time, non-student, Economically active, employed, part-time, student, Economically active, unemployed, non-student, Economically active, unemployed, student, Economically inactive, retired Economically inactive, other.

If some or all FRPs have the same economic activity, the HRP is the eldest of the FRPs. If some or all are the same age, the HRP is the first of the FRPs from the order in which they were listed on the questionnaire.

If a household is made up entirely of any combination of ungrouped individuals and other related families, the HRP is chosen from among all people in the household, using the same criteria used to choose between FRPs. Students at their non-term-time address and short-term migrants cannot be the HRP.

Household resident

A household resident is a person whose place of usual residence is in an individual household, and not within managed residential accommodation in a communal establishment.

I

Irish National identity

This applies to a person who has recorded Irish as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'Other'. Where a person ticked 'Other' they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

K

Key Statistics

Tables in the Key Statistics (KS denoted in table reference) family of tables provide summary figures that cover the full range of results from the census. They are presented in a tabular format, with figures as both numbers and percentages, to allow comparison across different areas.

L

Living arrangements

The living arrangements classification combines responses to the question on marital and civil partnership status with information about whether or not a person is living in a couple. This topic is only applicable to people in households. Living arrangements differs from marital and civil partnership status because cohabiting takes priority over other categories. For example, if a person is divorced and cohabiting, then in results for living arrangements they are classified as cohabiting.

Living in a couple

The term 'living in a couple' includes people who are living together in a couple and are either married, in a same-sex civil partnership, or are cohabiting with a partner of any sex.

Local authorities

Information about administrative geography is available on the ONS website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-sguide/administrative/index.html>

Local Characteristics

Tables in the Local Characteristics (LC denoted in table reference) family of tables have a minimum population threshold (size) of 100 persons and 40 households. This means that they can be produced for output areas (OAs) and higher geographies. They provide the most detailed results possible for OAs, and contain two or more variables such as sex and occupation by age.

Long-term health problem or disability

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

M

Marital and civil partnership status

Marital and civil partnership status classifies an individual according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status as at census day, 27 March 2011.

This topic is the equivalent of the 2001 Census topic "Marital status", but has undergone significant revision to take account of the Civil Partnership Act which came into force on 5 December 2005.

Marital and civil partnership states include: married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership, separated (but still legally married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership), divorced/formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership, or widowed/surviving same-sex civil partner.

Although the term 'single' is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term 'single' is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire.

Married-couple family

A married-couple family consists of a husband and wife with or without child(ren). The child(ren) may belong to both members of the couple or only one. Children are included in the family only if they are not themselves living with a spouse, same-sex civil partner or partner and do not have any children of their own in the household.

A husband and wife with their grandchild(ren) are also considered a married couple family if there are no children in the intervening generation present in the household (note that children of the couple may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation).

N

National Identity

A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'Other'. Where a person ticked 'Other' they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

National identity, Other

This applies to a person who has recorded 'Other' as their National Identity (and may have provided a specific country as a write in response). They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British or Irish).

Northern Irish national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded Northern Irish as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'Other'. Where a person ticked 'Other' they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

Not living in a couple

A person "not living in a couple" can be classified as married or in a same-sex civil partnership if they denote their marital status as married or in a same-sex civil partnership but have no spouse or same-sex partner resident in the household.

O

Other national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded "Other" as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'Other'. Where a person ticked 'Other' they were asked to write in the name of the country.

People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

P

Part-time working

Part-time working is defined as working 30 hours or less per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 to 74 in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Place of usual residence

For the 2011 Census a person's place of usual residence is generally the address in the UK at which they spend the majority of time. For most people this means their permanent or family home.

The census counted someone as usually resident at their permanent or family home if, on 27 March 2011:

- they were temporarily away from home, for example on holiday, visiting friends or relatives or travelling (unless outside of the UK for 12 months or more),
- they were in a communal establishment such as a care home, hospital or similar establishment for less than six months,
- they were a baby born on or before 27 March 2011, even if still in hospital, or
- they had more than one UK address and were staying at the second address on census night.

In addition to people present at their permanent or family home, the 2011 Census counted someone as usually resident at an address if on 27 March: they were a usual resident of the UK and present at an address on census night, even if only for one night, and had no other usual address in the UK.

Someone was not counted as usually resident at an address if, on 27 March 2011:

- the address at which they were staying was not their usual address and they usually lived elsewhere in the UK (these people were counted as visitors to the address), or
- they were away from their home address and had been staying or were expecting to stay in a communal establishment such as a care home or hospital for six months or more (these people were enumerated as usually resident at the communal establishment).

Further clarification is applicable to the definition of place of usual residence certain population subgroups:

Students and schoolchildren in full-time education studying away from the family home were counted as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) was collected at their non-term time ("home" or vacation) address.

Armed forces personnel were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home even if the majority of their time was spent at their "working" address.

Additionally, the following clarification applies to armed forces personnel with specific circumstances:

- A member of the armed forces on deployment on operations was included at their permanent or family address regardless of length of deployment.
- A member of the armed forces with no permanent or family address at which they were usually resident was recorded as usually resident at their base address.
- If the permanent (stationed) base was abroad, e.g. Germany or Cyprus, then the armed forces member was not included in the census count.
- A member of the armed forces serving on a ship inside UK waters on 27 March 2011 was counted as usually resident at their family/permanent home or resident on the ship if they did not have a family/permanent home. A member of the armed forces serving on a ship outside UK waters on 27 March 2011 was counted as usually resident at their family/permanent home or home port/naval base address if they did not have a family/permanent home.
- Additionally, armed forces personnel from overseas forces based in the UK for three months or longer were counted as usually resident in the UK at their UK permanent or family home/base address.

People with a second address, for example those working away from home and other people with two or more addresses, were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home even if the majority of their time is spent at another address. This includes people who spent time at a second address outside of the UK, but only if they intended to remain outside the UK for less than 12 months in total (except armed forces deployed on operations).

Children with parents who live apart and spend part of their time living with each parent were advised to be counted as usually resident at the address at which the child spent the majority of their time. If the child spent time equally living with each parent then they were advised to be counted as usually resident at the address where they were staying overnight on 27 March 2011.

For people **living in communal establishments** who had already spent or expected to spend six months or more in a communal establishment, for example, a care home, hospital or hostel, their place of usual residence was that communal establishment. Otherwise their place of usual residence was at their UK home address and the person was classified as a visitor to the communal establishment. (See Communal establishment resident for further clarification).

Place of usual residence for **people in prison** applies to sentenced prisoners in a similar way as others in communal establishments, based upon the length of their sentence. This means that:

- if they were convicted with a sentence of six months or more then they were counted as usually resident in the prison,
- if they were convicted with a sentence of less than six months then they were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home and as a visitor to the prison
- if they were on remand they were counted as usually resident at their permanent or family home, and as a visitor to the prison, irrespective of how long they were in prison on remand.

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Q

Questionnaire

The 2011 Census questionnaire is available to download:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/how-our-census-works/how-we-took-the-2011-census/how-we-collected-the-information/questionnaires--delivery-completion-and-return/2011-census-questions/index.html>

Quick Statistics

Tables which fall under the Quick Statistics (QS in the table reference) banner contain statistics which refer to one variable and its response categories from a census question. Quick Statistics are available for output area and higher geographies. An example is the number of people who report Very Good, Good, Fair, Bad and Very Bad health status, reported by output area. Health is the variable and the five options are the response categories, or values that the variable can take. Quick Statistics tables will form the majority of the statistics released between November 2012 and February 2013.

R

Response rates

The 2011 Census person response rate is the total number of usual residents whose details were completed on a returned questionnaire, divided by the estimate of the total number of usual residents. Prior to the census, ONS set a headline target of achieving 94 per cent response for England and Wales overall.

Residence type

This defines the type of residence that a person lives in. It categorises people as living in a household or living in a communal establishment.

S

Scottish national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded Scottish as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'Other'. Where a person ticked 'Other' they were asked to write in the name of the country.

People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

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Self-employed

Self-employed people aged 16 to 74 own and operate their own business, professional practice or similar enterprise, including those operated with a partner. This relates to a person's main job or, if not working at the time of the census, their last main job.

This can include people who work freelance, which means someone who is self-employed and works (or worked) for different companies on particular pieces of work.

Self-employed people who are not freelance can have employees who work for them.

Sex

Sex is the classification of a person as either male or female.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the number of men per 100 women. This is used to assess whether the demographic make-up of an area is plausible, independent of the estimated total populations for males and females.

T

Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

Tenure, Other social rented

Accommodation that is "other social rented" includes accommodation that is rented from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust.

Tenure, Owned

Accommodation that is "owned" includes accommodation that is either 'owned outright' or 'owned with a mortgage or loan'.

Tenure, Private rented

Accommodation that is "private rented" includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency, employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or other non-social rented accommodation.

Tenure, Private rented, Other

Accommodation that is "private rented, other" includes accommodation that is rented from an employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or other non-social rented accommodation

Tenure, Social rented

Accommodation that is "social rented" includes accommodation that is rented from a council or local authority, or from a registered social landlord, housing association, housing co-operative or charitable trust.

U

Unemployed

A person aged 16 to 74 is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.

Usual resident

The main population base for statistics from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day, 27 March 2011. Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK born short-term residents, this population is analysed separately and is not included in the main outputs from the 2011 Census. All statistics, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK. For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

For information about the main population base for statistics, how other population subgroups are counted, and all variable definitions, see information about variables and classifications:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011census-user-guide/information-by-variable/index.html>

Usual resident (2001 population)

The main population base for outputs from the 2001 Census was the usual resident population as at census day. Although this population base shares much in common with that used for the 2011 Census, there are some subtle differences in definition, including the period of time required for usual residence. In 2001, when people asked, they were provided with the guidance that anyone who had been, or intended to be, in the UK for a period of six months or more was considered a usual resident. However, the census questionnaire did not include an explicit definition or instructions to this effect, so it is not possible to say how strictly this definition was observed.

W

Welsh national identity

This applies to a person who has recorded Welsh as their National Identity. They may also have ticked another response (e.g. British). A person's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The national identity question included six tick box responses -one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'Other'. Where a person ticked 'Other' they were asked to write in the name of the country. People were asked to tick all options that they felt applied to them. This means that in results relating to national identity people may be classified with a single national identity or a combination of identities.

British identity excludes responses indicating an identity related to the British Virgin Islands and British Overseas Territories.

About the Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Performance Team

The Research and Performance Team is the central research and information section of Cambridgeshire County Council. We use a variety of information about the people and economy of Cambridgeshire to help plan services for the county. The Research and Performance Team also supports a range of other partner agencies and partnerships.

Subjects covered by the Research and Performance Team include:

- Consultations and Surveys
- Crime and Community Safety
- Current Staff Consultations
- Data Visualisation
- Economy and The Labour Market
- Health
- Housing
- Mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Population
- Pupil Forecasting

For more details please see our website:

www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research

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